The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,173.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22. 1786.

TO-MORROW, being THURSDAY the 23d November,
THE
THEATRE-ROYAL
WILL BE OPENED,
With a Variety of Performances,
BY A SELECT COMPANY FROM
SADLERS WELLS,
As performed not only there, but at the Theatres Royal Paris, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, &c. &c. &c.

TIGHT ROPE DANCING,
BY THE LITTLE DEVIL,
THE LITTLE PEIRE,
MADAME ROMAIN,
AND LA BELLA ESPAGNIOLA.
Clown, by PIETRO BOLOGNA.

The much admired new
COMIC LECTURE;
(*Never performed here.*)
Which was received with uncommon applause at the Theatre-Royal, Haymarket, for thirty nights successively,
By the celebrated Miss VERNELLS.

TUMBLING,
By the inimitable
LITTLE DEVIL,
Mr LAURENCE,
Mr FAIRBROTHER,
Mr BALMAT,
And Signor PIETRE BOLOGNA.

A Burlesque Tragic Opera, called,
TROLLOPPYNA IN TEARS;
OR, THE
WEEPING PRINCESS OF PATAGONIA.

Distractabus,	Miss. S. VERNELL;
King of the Muggins,	Signior GOODONI;
Queen,	Miss VERNELL;
And Trolloppyna, (the Weeping Princess)	

By Mr HERMAN.

Signor PIETRO BOLOGNA
Will exhibit some new Comic and entertaining performances
ON THE SLACK WIRE.
After which,
SIGNIOR SCALIONI,
Will exhibit with the Original, surprising
DANCING DOGS,
As they performed upwards of 600 nights at Sadlers Wells, Theatres Royal, Dublin, York, Liverpool, Hull, Norwich, Manchester, Chester, and almost every Theatre in England, with uncommon and unbounded applause.

GENERAL JACKCOO,
Habited as an Hussar, mounted on a large Danish Dog,
Will perform his Exercise in a true military stile.
The Dog will dance an Allemande—The Merry Vintagers.—The Dog will entertain the company with Spinning.—A Marchioness of France taking the air in her carriage, with a Dog for her Footman, and a Monkey for her Coachman.—A most astonishing Dog who will walk upon two legs of a side, or three legs, or two legs across, and on his two fore legs.—Two Ladies of Quality going on a visit, and a servant to light them.

THE LITTLE DESERTER,
Will be tried by a Court Martial, condemned, and shot by a party of his Regiment.
The general assault on a FORT will commence with a Dog who acts as a Spy, and encourages his Party to scale the Walls, storm the Town, and obtain a complete victory.
The whole to conclude with the wonderful exertion of
AN ENGLISH BULL DOG,
Who will ascend in a PARACHUTE,
Surrounded by FIRE-WORKS.
☞ The above Company are engaged for Nine Nights only.
Tickets may be had, and places for the boxes taken, at the Office of the Theatre.
Pit and Boxes 3 s. First Gallery 2 s. Second Gallery 1 s.

Writers Court, Edinburgh, Nov. 22, 1786.

MR ALLAN Painter, Master of the Drawing Academy established in this City by the honourable Board of Trustees for Manufactures, &c. acquaints the Public, That the Academy was opened in the College on Wednesday the 13th current, at four o'clock afternoon.
The Students at this Academy are admitted by the Trustees, and taught *gratis*; but as it was instituted for the sole purpose of promoting an elegance of design in the various manufactures and house works, which admit of being figured, ornamented, or decorated—those only need apply for admission who can shew that they follow one or other of such manufactures or house works; and by the regulations of the Trustees, none are admissiable under 13 years of age.—For the accommodation of Students not of this description, and who may wish for instructions from Mr Allan, he has opened a separate Class for Drawing in all its branches, immediately after the dismission of the public one, which meets at 3 o'clock afternoon, on the Mondays, Wednesday, and Saturdays. The terms of admission to the private Class are 10 shillings per month.
☞ Mr ALLAN cannot appropriate any other time to Teaching.

Dantzick Honey, Russia Linens, &c.

FORRESTERS and CO. at the Russia Warehouse, within the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, have just now got and a few casks of exceeding fine Dantzick Honey, equal in quality to that of this country, which they are selling wholesale and retail on the most moderate terms.
They have also on hand a good assortment of
Russia and Scotch Sheetings, from 13 d. to 5 s. per yard.
Scotch Hollands, Irish Linens.
Broad and Narrow Diapers, Kitchen Towellings.
Manchester and printed Bed Quilts, all kinds.
Russia and Scots printed Linens, from 14 d. to 20d. per yd.
Fine grey and spotted Furr Cloak-Linings.
Great variety of Table Napery and Wine Rubbers.
Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, &c.
N. B. The Honey is contained in casks of about 25 pints each, for wholesale customers; but, if less is wanted, it may be had in one and two pint cans.

Genuine Malt Spirits.

JOHN OLIVER and COMPANY, at their Distillery, Hunter's Close, Grassmarket, Edinburgh, sell gennine Malt Spirits on the lowest terms. The above Company's principal motive for carrying on the business, is to supply themselves with good Barm for baking, (and nothing but malted Grain of the best quality will answer that purpose,) the public may therefore depend upon being served with Spirits, perfectly pure and free from any adulteration.
Orders taken in by John Oliver and Alexander Wight bakers, Cross; George Home baker, Tron Church; William Gray baker, Cowgate-head, and at the Distillery.

FOR SALE,
A Parcel of English Blankets, fifteen per cent. below the usual prices.
AT F. LOUDON'S,
Opposite the General Post-Office, Bridge Street, Edinburgh.
ALSO, Marseill'd Quilts and Counterpanes, India and British Muslins.
Printed Cottons, Linens, &c. at very low prices.

Trustees Office, Edinburgh, Nov. 20, 1786.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures and Improvements in Scotland, think it proper to give this public notice, That, as the fund granted by Parliament, for encouraging the growth of Flax, has been much less productive for the past year than usual, they find themselves obliged to discontinue, for next year at least, the bounty of Flax Seed, which (with a view to excite the attention of the country in general to the cultivation of Flax), they have distributed for a number of years.—It will therefore be unnecessary for any person to apply for this bounty next year, as in time past.
By Order of the Trustees.
ROBERT ARBUTHNOT Sec.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE
COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.

THERE is to be exposed to public Roup and Sale, in the Customhouse of Port Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 29th November inst. at twelve o'clock noon;—414 gallons Geneva, 99 gallons Rum, 16½ gallons Brandy, and 46 gallons Aquavitæ.

Linens, Muslins, &c.

EBENEZER GAIRDNER, Linen Manufacturer, Edinburgh, returns his sincere thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends in general, for the encouragement he has received these many years past, during his most anxious, studious, and expensive improvements in the Figured Branches, both Damask and Diaper, which he has brought to that perfection never before known in this country; and has the pleasure of informing them, that his Damask, both for elegance of figures, and fabric of cloth, is bought by foreigners in many different quarters, and to go (he may say) where the foreign comes from.
At his Ware Room, Cross, Edinburgh, has on hand, of this year's bleaching, a good assortment of both plain and figured linens of his own manufacture, which he will answer for the wear of, being made of the richest flax, viz.
Linen from 9 d. to 6 s. per yard.
Sheetings, various breadths and prices.

Damask table linen newest and most elegant patterns	in suits.	Ditto in single cloths, various sizes.	
Ditto in single cloths, various sizes.		Tea napkins.	
Diaper table linen, newest patterns	in suits.	Towellings and cloutings.	
		Glass cloths and rubbers.	
		Cambrics, different prices.	
		Long lawn of all kinds.	

Has also a new and large assortment of Muslins, of the following kinds, being part of the last sales in the India House, which he is selling on the lowest terms.

Plain,	various breadths	Corded & figured demitties.	
Checkered,		India tweel.	
Flowered,		Callico.	
Stript & flowered,		Plain clear lawns.	
Book,		Stript ditto.	
Ditto handkerchiefs.		Checkered ditto.	
Neckcloths.		Handkerchiefs ditto.	

He likewise manufactures, in the most elegant manner Noblemen and Gentlemen's Coats of Arms, Crests, Mottos, Cyphers, or any other device.
Orders execute in the best manner.
N. B. At his factory, West Port, he sells (as formerly) lint and tow of all kinds, and buys and sells yarn.
☞ An Apprentice wanted in the merchant line.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS,

JUST IMPORTED, AND
Now selling by DICKSONS and FAIR,
Nursery, Seedsmen, and Florists,
At their Shop, New Town, Edinburgh,

A VERY fine collection of double Hyacinths, red, pink, blue and white in mixture, and 60 kinds with names; Polyanthus Narcissus in mixture, and 50 kinds with names, many of them early blowers; double Jonquils, large roots for blowing in glasses and pots; fine double and single Tulips; 60 kinds of fine Persian Ranunculusses; Turban Ditto; double Anemonies, Persian and Spanish Irises, and Crown Imperials; also, all kinds of Flower Roots, Glasses and Pots. Fine double Carnations and Pinks with names, &c. &c. and all sorts of Kitchen Garden, Tree, Grass and Flower Seeds, Canary, Hemp, Rape, Maw, Annise, Coriander, and Caraway Seeds, Winter Tares, Hops, Pot Barley, whole and split Pease, very fine Durham Flour of Mustard, and Garden Utensils of all kinds. Also, Birds Fountains, Cress Pyramids, single and double Bass Mats, new strong Hempen Sacks, and very fine double distilled Peppermint Waters.
And, at their extensive Nurseries, on the right and left of Leith Walk, all sorts of Fruit and Forest Trees, Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs, Hot-house, Green-house, and Herbaceous Plants.
They further beg leave to acquaint the public, that they have used the utmost pains in selecting all the best kinds of Fruit Trees, both from England and Scotland, for propagating from; as it is their most particular study and desire, that every article they deal in, both in the Seed and Nursery line, shall be genuine in its kind; and whatever orders they are favoured with, the greatest care, attention, dispatch and punctuality will be observed in the execution of their commands.
N. B. As they have frequent applications from Gardeners out of employ for places, if any Nobleman, Gentleman, or other should want one, they may depend upon it none will be recommended but those of the best of characters, and well experienced in their business.
☞ They have likewise a Shop at Haddington, for accommodating their Friends in East Lothian.

Sale of a Malt Barn and Granary.

TO be SOLD, in the house of James Mercer in Anstruther, on Wednesday the 29th day of November current, between twelve and one o'clock afternoon, a large and commodious MALT BARN in Anstruster-Easter, seventy feet long, and sixteen and a half feet wide, inside measure; with a kiln twenty-one feet long and nineteen feet wide, which will malt thirty-six bolls in the week; and a Granary for holding the barley corresponding to the Barn.
For further particulars, apply to Gavin Hogg in Pittenweem.

TREATY
OF
Navigation and Commerce,
BETWEEN
HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY
AND
THE MOST CHRISTIAN KING,
Signed at Versailles, the 26th of September, 1786.
As published by Authority.

HIS Britannic Majesty, and his Most Christian Majesty, being equally animated with the desire not only of consolidating the good harmony which actually subsists between them, but also of extending the happy effects thereof to their respective subjects, have thought that the most efficacious means for attaining those objects, conformably to the 18th article of the Treaty of Peace, signed the 6th of September, 1783, would be to adopt a system of commerce on the basis of reciprocity and mutual convenience, which, by discontinuing the prohibitions and prohibitory duties which have existed for almost a century between the two nations, might procure the most solid advantages, on both sides, to the national productions and industry, and put an end to contraband trade, no less injurious to the public revenue, than to that lawful commerce which is alone intitled to protection; for this end, their said Majesties have named for their Commissaries and Plenipotentiaries, to wit, the King of Great Britain, William Eden, Esq; Privy-Counsellor in Great Britain and Ireland, Member of the British Parliament, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty; and the Most Christian King, the Sieur Joseph Mathias Gerard de Rayneval, Knight, Counsellor of State, Knight of the Royal Order of Charles III.; who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. I. It is agreed and concluded between the Most Serene and Most Potent King of Great Britain, and the Most Serene and Most Potent the Most Christian King, that there shall be a reciprocal and entirely perfect liberty of Navigation and Commerce between the subjects of each party, in all and every the kingdoms, states, provinces, and territories, subject to their Majesties in Europe, for all and singular kinds of goods, in those places, upon the conditions, and in such manner and form as is settled and adjusted, in the following articles.

II. For the future security of commerce and friendship between the subjects of their said Majesties, and to the end that this good correspondence may be preserved from all interruption and disturbance, it is concluded and agreed, that if, at any time, there should arise any misunderstanding, breach of friendship, or rupture between the Crowns of their Majesties, which God forbid! (which rupture shall not be deemed to exist until the recalling or sending home of the respective Ambassadors and Ministers) the subjects of each of the two parties residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade therein, without any manner of disturbance, so long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws and ordinances; and in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the respective Governments should be obliged to order them to remove, the term of twelve months shall be allowed them for that purpose, in order that they may remove, with their effects and property, whether entrusted to individuals, or to the State. At the same time it is to be understood, that this favour is not to be extended to those who shall act contrary to the established laws.

III. It is likewise agreed and concluded, that the subjects and inhabitants of the kingdoms, provinces, and dominions of their Majesties, shall exercise no acts of hostility or violence against each other, either by sea or by land, or in rivers, streams, ports or havens, under any colour or pretence whatsoever; so that the subjects of either party shall receive no patent, commission, or instruction for arming and acting at sea as privateers, nor letters of reprisal, as they are called, from any Princes or States, enemies to the other party; nor by virtue, or under colour of such patents, commissions, or reprisals, shall they disturb, infest, or any way prejudice or damage the aforesaid subjects and inhabitants of the King of Great Britain, or of the Most Christian King; neither shall they arm ships in such manner as is above-said, or go out to sea therewith. To which end, as often as it is required by either party, strict and express prohibitions shall be renewed and published in all the territories countries and dominions of each party wheresoever, that no one shall in any wise use such commissions or letters of reprisal, under the severest punishment that can be inflicted on the transgressors, besides being liable to make full restitution and satisfaction to those to whom they have done any damage; neitheir shall any letters of reprisal be hereafter granted by either of the said high contracting parties, to the prejudice or detriment of the subjects of the other, except only in such case wherein justice is denied or delayed; which denial or delay of justice shall not be regarded as verified, unless the petition of the person, who desires the said letters of reprisal, be communicated to the Minister residing there on the part of the Prince against whose subjects they are to be granted, that within the space of four months, or sooner, if it be possible, he may manifest the contrary, or procure the satisfaction which may be justly due.

IV. The subjects and inhabitants of the respective dominions of the two Sovereigns shall have liberty, freely and securely, without license or passport, general or special, by land or by sea, or any other way, to enter into the kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, islands, cities, villages, towns, walled or unwalled, fortified or unfortified, ports, or territories whatsoever, of either Sovereign, situated in Europe, and to return from thence, to remain there, or to pass through the same, and therein to buy and purchase, as they please, all things for their subsistence and use, and they shall mutually be treated with all kindness and favour. Provided, however, that in all these matters, they behave and conduct themselves conformably to the laws and statutes, and live with each other in a friendly and peaceable manner, and promote reciprocal concord by maintaining a mutual good understanding.

V. The subjects of each of their said Majesties may have leave and licence to come with their ships, as also with the merchandizes and goods on board the same, the trade and importation whereof are not prohibited by the laws of either kingdoms, and to enter into the countries, dominions, cities, ports, places and rivers of either party, situated in Europe, to resort thereto, and to remain and reside there, without any limitation of time; also to hire houses, or to lodge with other persons, and to buy all lawful kinds of merchandizes, where they think fit, either from the first maker or the seller, or in any other manner, whether in the public market for the sale of merchandizes, or in fairs, or wherever such merchandizes are manufactured or sold. They may likewise deposit and keep in their magazines and warehouses the merchandizes brought from other parts, and afterwards expose the same to sale, without being in any wise obliged, unless willingly and of their own accord, to bring the said merchandizes to the marts and fairs. Neither are they to be burthened with any impositions or duties on account of the said freedom of trade, or for any other cause whatsoever, except those which are to be paid for their ships and merchandizes, conformably to the regulations of the present Treaty, or those to which the subjects of the contracting parties shall themselves be liable. And they shall have free leave to remove themselves, as also their wives, children and servants, together with their merchandizes, property, goods or effects, whether bought or imported, wherever they shall think fit, out of either kingdom, by land and by sea, on the rivers and fresh waters, after discharging the usual duties; any law, privilege, grant, immunities or customs, to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding. In matters of religion, the subjects of the two crowns shall enjoy perfect liberty. They shall not be compelled to attend divine service, whether in the churches or elsewhere; but, on the contrary, they shall be permitted, without any molestation, to perform the exercises of their religion privately in their own houses, and in their own way. Liberty shall not be refused to bury the subjects of either kingdom who die in the territories of the other, in convenient places to be appointed for that purpose; nor shall the funerals or sepulchres of the deceased be in any wise disturbed. The laws and statutes of each kingdom shall remain in full force and vigour, and shall be duly put in execution, whether they relate to commerce and navigation, or to any other right, those cases only excepted, concerning which it is otherwise determined in the articles of this present Treaty.

VI. The two High Contracting Parties have thought proper to settle the duties on certain goods and merchandizes, in order to fix invariably the footing on which the trade therein shall be established between the two nations. In consequence of which, they have agreed upon the following Tariff, viz.

1st. The wines of France, imported directly from France into Great Britain, shall, in no case, pay any higher duties than those which the wines of Portugal now pay.

The wines of France, imported directly from France into Ireland, shall pay no higher duties than those which they now pay.

2d. The vinegars of France, instead of sixty-seven pounds five shillings and threepence, and twelve twentieths of a penny sterling, per ton, which they now pay, shall not for the future pay, in Great Britain, any higher duties than thirty-two pounds eighteen shillings and tenpence, and sixteen-twentieths of a penny sterling, per ton.

3d. The brandies of France, instead of nine shillings and sixpence, and twelve-twentieths of a penny sterling, shall, for the future, pay, in Great Britain, only seven shillings sterling per gallon, making four quarts, English measure.

4th. Oil of olives, coming directly from France, shall, for the future, pay no higher duties than are now paid for the same from the most favoured nations.

5th. Beer shall pay reciprocally a duty of thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.

6th. The duties on hardware, cutlery, cabinet ware, and turnery, and also all works, both heavy and light, of iron, steel, copper, and brass, shall be classed; and the highest duty shall not exceed ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

7th. All sorts of cottons manufactured in the dominions of the two sovereigns in Europe, and also woollens, whether knit or wove, including hosiery, shall pay, in both countries, an import-duty of twelve per cent. *ad valorem*; all manufactures of cotton or wool, mixed with silk, excepted, which shall remain prohibited on both sides.

8th. Cambrics and lawns shall pay, in both countries, an import duty of five shillings, or six livres Tournois, per demi piece of seven yards and three quarters, English measure; and linens, made of flax

of hemp, manufactured in the dominions of the two Sovereigns in Europe, shall pay no higher duties, either in Great Britain or France, than linens manufactured in Holland or Flanders, imported into Great Britain, now pay.

And linen made of flax or hemp, manufactured in Ireland or France, shall reciprocally pay no higher duties, than linens manufactured in Holland, imported into Ireland, now pay.

9th. Sadlery shall reciprocally pay an import-duty of fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*.

10th. Gauzes of all sorts shall reciprocally pay ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

11th. Millinery made up of muslin, lawn, cambric, or gauze of every kind, or of any other article admitted under the present tariff, shall pay reciprocally a duty of twelve per cent. *ad valorem*: And if any articles shall be used therein, which are not specified in the tariff, they shall pay no higher duties than those paid for the same articles by the most favoured nations.

12th. Porcelain, earthen-ware, and pottery, shall pay reciprocally twelve per cent. *ad valorem*.

13th. Plate-glass, and glass-ware in general, shall be admitted, on each side, paying a duty of twelve per cent. *ad valorem*.

His Britannic Majesty reserves the right of countervailing, by additional duties on the under-mentioned merchandizes, the internal duties actually imposed upon the manufactures, or the import duties which are charged on the raw materials; namely, on all linens or cottons, stained or printed, on beer, glass ware, plate-glass, and iron.

And his most Christian Majesty also reserves the right of doing the same, with regard to the following merchandizes; namely, cottons, iron, and beer.

And for the better securing the due collection of the duties payable *ad valorem*, which are specified in the above tariff, the said contracting parties will concert with each other as well the form of the declarations to be made, as also the proper means of preventing fraud with respect to the real value of the said goods and merchandize.

But if it shall hereafter appear that any mistakes have inadvertently been made in the above tariff, contrary to the principles on which it is founded, the two Sovereigns will concert with good faith upon the means of rectifying them.

VII. The duties above specified are not to be altered but by mutual consent; and the merchandizes not above specified shall pay, in the dominions of the two sovereigns, the import and export duties payable in each of the said dominions by the most favoured European nations, at the time the present treaty bears date; and the ships belonging to the subjects of the said dominions shall also respectively enjoy therein all the privileges and advantages which are granted to those of the most favoured European nations.

And it being the intention of the two high contracting parties, that their respective subjects should be, in the dominions of each other, upon a footing as advantageous as those of other European nations, they agree that, in case they shall hereafter grant any additional advantages in navigation or trade to any other European nation, they will reciprocally allow their said subjects to participate therein; without prejudice, however, to the advantages which they reserve, viz. France in favour of Spain, in consequence of the 14th article of the family compact, signed the 10th of May 1761; and England, according to what she has practised in conformity to, and in consequence of the convention of 1705 between England and Portugal.

And to the end that every person may know, with certainty, the state of the aforesaid imposts, customs, import and export duties, whatever they may be, it is agreed that tariffs, indicating the imposts, customs, and established duties, shall be affixed in public places, as well in Rouen and the other trading cities of France, as in London and the other trading cities under the dominion of the King of Great Britain, that recourse may be had to them whenever any difference shall arise concerning such imposts, customs, and duties, which shall not be levied, otherwise than in conformity to what is clearly expressed in the said tariffs, and according to their natural construction. And if any officer, or other person in his name, shall, under any pretence, publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, demand or take of a merchant, or of any other person, any sum of money, or any thing else, on account of duties, impost, search, or compensation, although it be under the name of a free gift, or under any other pretence, more or otherwise than what is above prescribed; in such case the said officer, or his deputy, if he be accused and convicted of the same before a competent judge, in the place where the crime was committed, shall give full satisfaction to the injured party, and shall likewise suffer the penalty prescribed by the laws.

VIII. No merchandize exported from the countries respectively under the dominion of their Majesties, shall hereafter be subject to be inspected or confiscated, under any pretence of fraud or defect in making or working them, or of any other imperfection whatsoever; but absolute freedom shall be allowed to the buyer and seller to bargain and fix the price for the same, as they shall see good; any law, statute, edict, proclamation, privilege, grant, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

IX. Whereas several kinds of merchandizes, which are usually contained in casks, chests, or other cases, and for which the duties are paid by weight, will be exported from and imported into France by British subjects; it is agreed that, in such case, the aforesaid duties shall be demanded only according to the real weight of the merchandizes; and the weight of the casks, chests, and other cases whatever, shall be deducted, in the same manner as has been, and is now practised in England.

X. It is further agreed, that if any mistake or error shall be committed by any master of a ship, his interpreter or factor, or by others employed by him, in making the entry or declaration of her cargo, neither the ship nor the cargo shall be subject, for *such defect*, to confiscation; but it shall be lawful for the Proprietors to take back again such goods as were omitted in the entry or declaration of the Master of the ship, paying only the accustomed duties according to the pancart, provided always that there be no manifest appearance of fraud. Neither shall the Merchants or the Masters of ships, or the merchandize, be subject to any penalty, by reason of such omission, in case the goods omitted in the declaration shall not have been landed before the declaration has been made.

XI. In case either of the two High Contracting Parties shall think proper to establish prohibitions, or to augment the import duties upon any goods or merchandize of the growth or manufacture of the other, which are not specified in the tariff, such prohibitions or augmentations shall be general, and shall comprehend the like goods and merchandizes of the other most favoured European nations, as well as those of either state: and in case either of the two Contracting Parties shall revoke the prohibitions, or diminish the duties, in favour of any other European nation, upon any goods or merchandize of its growth or manufacture, whether on importation or exportation, such revocations or diminutions shall be extended to the subjects of the other party, on condition, that the latter shall grant to the subjects of the former the importation and exportation of the like goods and merchandizes under the same duties; the cases reserved in the 7th Article of the present treaty always excepted.

XII. And forasmuch as a certain usage, not authorized by any law, has formerly obtained in divers parts of Great Britain and France, by which French subjects have paid in England a kind of Capitation Tax, called in the language of that country head-money; and English subjects a like duty in France, called *Argent du Chef*; it is agreed that the said impost shall not be demanded for the future on either side, neither under the antient name, nor under any other name whatsoever.

XIII. If either of the High Contracting Parties has granted, or shall grant any bounties for encouraging the exportation of any articles, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of his dominions, the other party shall be allowed to add to the duties already imposed, by virtue of the present Treaty, on the said goods and merchandizes imported into his dominions, such an import duty as shall be equivalent to the said bounty. But this stipulation is not to extend to the cases of restitutions of duties and imposts, (called drawbacks) which are allowed upon exportation.

XIV. The advantages granted by the present Treaty to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty shall take effect, as far as relates to the kingdom of Great Britain, as soon as laws shall be passed there, for securing to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty the reciprocal enjoyment of the advantages which are granted to them by the present Treaty.

And the advantages granted by all these articles, except the tariff, shall take effect, with regard to the kingdom of Ireland, as soon as laws shall be passed there, for securing to the subjects of his most Christian Majesty, the reciprocal enjoyment of the advantages which are granted to them by this Treaty; and, in like manner, the advantages granted by the Tariff shall take effect, in what relates to the said kingdom, as soon as laws shall be passed there for giving effect to the said Tariff.

XV. It is agreed, that ships belonging to his Britannic Majesty's subjects, arriving in the dominions of his Most Christian Majesty from the ports of Great Britain or Ireland, or from any other foreign port, shall not pay freight duty, or any other like duty. In the same manner, French ships shall be exempted, in the dominions of his Britannick Majesty, from the duty of five shillings, and from every other similar duty or charge.

XVI. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not being subjects of either Crown, who have commissions from any other Prince or State, in enmity with either nation, to arm their ships in the ports of either of the said two kingdoms, to sell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatever to exchange the same; neither shall they be allowed even to purchase victuals, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the nearest port of that prince from whom they have obtained commissions.

XVII. When any dispute shall arise between any commander of a ship and his seamen, in the ports of either kingdom, concerning wages due to the said seamen, or other civil causes whatever, the magistrate of the place shall require no more from the person accused, than that he give to the accuser a declaration in writing, witnessed by the magistrate whereby he shall be bound to answer that matter before a competent judge in his own country; which being done, it shall not be lawful either for the seamen to desert their ship, or to hinder the commander from prosecuting his voyage. It shall, moreover, be lawful for the merchants, in the places of their abode, or elsewhere, to keep books of their accounts and affairs, as they shall think fit, and to have an intercourse of letters, in such language or idiom as they shall chuse, without any molestation or search whatsoever. But if it should happen to be necessary for them to produce their books of accounts for deciding any dispute or controversy, in such case, they shall be obliged to bring into Court the entire books or writings, but so as the judge may not have liberty to take cognizance of any other articles in the said books, than such as shall relate to the affair in question, or such as shall be necessary to give credit to the said books; neither shall it be lawful, under any pretence, to take the said books or writings forcibly out of the hands of the owners, or to retain them, the case of bankruptcy alone excepted. Nor shall the subjects of the King of Great Britain be obliged to write their accounts, letters, or other instruments relating to trade, on stamped paper, except their day-book, which, that it may be produced as evidence in any law-suit, ought, according to the laws which all persons trading in France are to observe, to be indorsed and attested gratis by the judge, under his own hand.

XVIII. It is further agreed and concluded, that all merchants, commanders of ships, and others, the subjects of the King of Great Britain, in all the dominions of his Most Christian Majesty in Europe, shall have full liberty to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please; nor shall they be obliged to employ any interpreter or broker, nor to pay them any salary, unless they shall chuse to employ them. Moreover, masters of ships shall not be obliged, in loading or unloading their ships, to make use of those persons who may be appointed by public authority for that purpose, either at Bourdeaux or elsewhere; but it shall be entirely free for them to load or unload their ships by themselves, or to make use of such persons in loading or unloading the same, as they shall think fit, without the payment of any reward to any other whomsoever; neither shall they be forced to unload into other ships, or to receive into their own, any merchandize whatever, or to wait for their lading any longer than they please. And all the subjects of the Most Christian King shall reciprocally have and enjoy the same privileges and liberties, in all the dominions of his Britannic Majesty in Europe.

XIX. The ships of either party being laden, sailing along the coasts of the other, and being forced by storm into the havens or ports, or making land there in any other manner whatever, shall not be obliged to unlade their goods, or any part thereof, or to pay any duty, unless they, of their own accord, unlade their goods there, and sell some part thereof. But it shall be lawful, permission having been first obtained from those who have the direction of maritime affairs, to unlade and sell a small part of their cargo, merely for the end of purchasing necessaries, either for victualling or refitting the ship; and in that case the whole lading shall not be subject to pay the duties, but that small part only which shall have been taken out and sold.

XX. It shall be lawful for all the subjects of the King of Great Britain, and of the Most Christian King, to sail with their ships, with perfect security and liberty, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden thereon, from any port whatever, to the countries which are now, or shall be hereafter at war with the King of Great Britain, or the Most Christian King. It shall likewise be lawful for the aforesaid subjects to sail and traffic with their ships and merchandizes, with the same liberty and security, from the countries, ports and places of those who are enemies of both, or of either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, and to pass directly not only from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same, or of several princes. And as it has been stipulated concerning ships and goods, that every thing shall be deemed to be free, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of the respective kingdoms, although the whole lading, or part thereof, should belong to the enemies of their Majesties, contraband goods being always excepted, on the stopping of which, such proceedings shall be had as are conformable to the spirit of the following articles; it is likewise agreed, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, to the end that, although they be enemies to both or to either party, they may not be taken out of such free ships, unless they are soldiers, actually in the service of the enemies, and on their voyage for the purpose of being employed in a military capacity, in their fleets or armies.

XXII. Under this name of contraband, or prohibited goods, shall be comprehended arms, cannon, harquebusses, mortars, petards, bombs, grenades, saucisses, carcasses, carriages for cannon, musket-rests, bandoleers, gunpowder, match, saltpetre, ball, pikes, swords, head-pieces, helmets, cuirasses, halberds, javelins, holsters, belts, horses and harness, and all other like kinds of arms and warlike implements fit for the use of troops.

XXIII. These merchandizes which follow shall not be reckoned among contraband goods, that is to say, all sorts of cloth, and all other manufactures of wool, flax, silk, cotton, or any other materials, all kinds of wearing apparel, together with the articles of which they are usually made, gold, silver, coined or uncoined, tin, iron, lead, copper, brass, coals, as also wheat and barley, and any other kind of corn and pulse, tobacco, and all kinds of spices, salted and smoaked flesh, salted fish, cheese and butter, beer, oil, wines, sugar, all sorts of salt, and of provisions which serve for sustenance and food to mankind; also all kinds of cotton, cordage, cables, sails, sailcloth, hemp, tallow, pitch, tar and rosin, anchors, and any parts of anchors, ship-masts, planks, timber of all kinds of trees, and all other things proper either for building or repairing ships. Nor shall any other goods wharever, which have not been worked into the form of any instrument, or furniture for warlike use, by land or by sea, be reputed contraband, much less such as have been already wrought and made up for any other purpose. All which things shall be deemed goods not contraband, as likewise all others which are not comprehended and particularly described in the preceding article; so that they may be freely carried by the subjects of both kingdoms, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting only such places as are besieged, blocked up, or invested.

XXIV. To the end that all manner of dissentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented on both sides, it is agreed, that in case either of their Majesties should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the other shall be furnished with sea-letters or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of abode of the master or commander of the said ship, that it may appear thereby, that the ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the Princes; which passports shall be made out and granted, according to the form annexed to the present treaty: they shall likewise be renewed every year, if the ship happens to return home within the space of a year. It is also agreed, that such ships when laden are to be provided not only with passports as above-mentioned, but also with certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place from whence the ship sailed, and whither she is bound, so that it may be known whether she carries any of the prohibited or contraband goods specified in the 22d article of this treaty; which certificates shall be prepared by the officers of the place from whence the ship set sail, in the accustomed form. And if any one shall think fit to express in the said certificates the person to whom the goods belong, he may freely do so.

XXV. The ships belonging to the subjects and inhabitants of the respective kingdoms, coming to any of the coasts of either of them, but without being willing to enter into port, or being entered, yet not willing to land their cargoes, or break bulk, shall not be obliged to give an account of their lading, unless they are suspected, upon sure evidence, of carrying prohibited goods, called contraband, to the enemies of either of the two high contracting parties.

XXVI. In case the ships belonging to the said subjects and inhabitants of the respective dominions of their most serene Majesties, either on the coast, or on the high seas, shall meet with any men of war belonging to their most serene Majesties, or with privateers, the said men of war and privateers, for preventing any inconveniencies, are to remain out of cannon shot, and to send their boats to the merchant ship which may be met with, and shall enter her to the number of two or three men only; to whom the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall shew his passport, containing the proof of the property of the ship, made out according to the form annexed to this present Treaty; and the ship which shall have exhibited the same, shall have liberty to continue her voyage, and it shall be wholly unlawful any way to molest or search her, or to chase or compel her to alter her course.

XXVII. The merchant ships belonging to the subjects of either of the two contracting parties, which intend to go to a port at enmity with the other Sovereign, concerning whose voyage and the sort of goods on board there may be just cause of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, as well on the high seas as in the ports and havens, not only her passports, but also her certificates, expressing that the goods are not of the kind which are contraband, as specified in the 22d article of this Treaty.

XXVIII. If, on exhibiting the above mentioned certificates, containing a list of the cargo, the other party should discover any goods of that kind, which are declared contraband, or prohibited, by the 22d article of this Treaty, and which are designed for a port subject to his enemies, it shall be unlawful to break up or open the hatches, chests, casks, bales, or other vessels found on board such ship, or to remove even the smallest parcel of the goods, whether the said ship belongs to the subjects of the King of Great Britain, or of the Most Christian King, unless the lading be brought on shore, in the presence of the officers of the Court of Admiralty, and an inventory made by them of the said goods: Nor shall it be lawful to sell, exchange, or alienate the same in any manner, unless after due and lawful process shall have been had against such prohibited goods, and the Judges of the Admiralty respectively shall, on sentence pronounced, have confiscated the same; saving always as well the ship itself, as the other goods found therein, which by this Treaty are to be accounted free; neither may they be detained on pretence of their being mixed with prohibited goods, much less shall they be confiscated as lawful prize: And if, when only part of the cargo shall consist of contraband goods, the master of the ship shall agree, consent, and offer to deliver them to the captor who has discovered them, in such case, the captor having received those goods as lawful prize, shall forthwith release the ship, and not hinder her, by any means, from prosecuting her voyage to the place of her destination.

XXIX. On the contrary it is agreed, that whatever shall be found to be laden by the subjects and inhabitants of either party, on any ship belonging to the enemies of the other, although it be not contraband goods, shall be confiscated in the same manner as if it belonged to the enemy himself; except those goods and merchandizes which were put on board such ship before the declaration of war, or the general order for reprisals, or even after such declaration, if it were done within the times following; that is to say, if they were put on board such ship in any port or place within the space of two months after such declaration, or order for reprisals, between Archangel, St Petersburgh, and the Scilly Islands, and between the said islands and the city of Gibraltar; of ten weeks in the Mediterranean Sea; and of eight months in any other country or place in the world; so that the goods of the subjects of either Prince, whether they be contraband or otherwise which, as aforesaid, were put on board any ship belonging to an enemy before the war, or after the declaration of the same, within the time and limits above mentioned, shall no ways be liable to confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored, without delay, to the proprietors demanding the same; provided nevertheless, that if the said merchandizes be contraband, it shall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to the ports belonging to the enemy.

XXX. And that more abundant care may be taken for the security of the respective subjects of the most serene Majesties, to prevent their suffering injury by the men of war or privateers of either party, all the commanders of the ships of the King of *Great Britain*, and of the most *Christian* King, and all their subjects, shall be forbid doing any damage to those of the other party, or committing any outrage against them; and if they act to the contrary they shall be punished, and shall moreover be bound in their persons and estates, to make satisfaction and reparation for all damages, and the interest thereof of what nature soever.

XXXI. For this cause, all commanders of privateers, before they receive their patents or letters of commissions, shall hereafter be obliged to give before a competent judge, sufficient security by good bail, who are responsible men, and have no interest in the said ship, each of whom shall be bound

whole for the sum of thirty-six thousand *livres tournois*, or fifteen hundred pounds sterling; or if such ship be provided with above one hundred and fifty seamen or soldiers, for the sum of seventy-two thousand *livres tournois*, or three thousand pounds sterling, that they will make entire satisfaction for all damages and injuries whatsoever, which they, or their officers, or others in their service, may commit during their cruize, contrary to the tenor of this present Treaty, or the edicts made in consequence thereof by their most serene Majesties, under penalty likewise of having their patents and special commissions revoked and annulled.

XXXII. Their said Majesties being willing mutually to treat in their dominions the subjects of each other as favourably as if they were their own subjects, will give such orders as shall be necessary and effectual, that the judgments and decrees concerning prizes in the Court of Admiralty be given conformably to the rules of justice and equity, and to the stipulations of this treaty, by judges who are above all suspicion, and who have no manner of interest in the cause in dispute.

XXXIII. And when the quality of the ship, goods, and master, shall sufficiently appear from such passports and certificates, it shall not be lawful for the commanders of men of war to exact any further proof under any pretext whatsoever. But if any merchant ship shall not be provided with such passports or certificates, then it may be examined by a proper judge, but in such manner as, if it shall be found, from other proofs and documents, that it truly belongs to the subjects of one of the sovereigns, and does not contain any contraband goods, designed to be carried to the enemy of the other, it shall not be liable to confiscation, but shall be released, together with its cargo, in order to proceed on its voyage.

If the master of the ship named in the passports should happen to die, or be removed by any other cause, and another put in his place, the ships and goods laden thereon shall nevertheless be equally secure, and the passports shall remain in full forcer

XXXIV. It is further provided and agreed, that the ships of either of the two nations, retaken by the privateers of the other, shall be restored to the former owner, if they have not been in the power of the enemy for the space of four-and-twenty hours, subject to the payment, by the said owner, of one third of the value of the ship retaken, and of its cargo, guns, and apparel; which third part shall be amicably adjusted by the parties concerned; but if not, and in case they should disagree, they shall make application to the officers of the Admiralty of the place where the privateer which retook the captured vessel shall have carried her.

If the ship retaken has been in the power of the enemy above four-and-twenty hours, she shall wholly belong to the privateer which retook her.

In case of a ship being retaken by any man of war belonging to his Britannic Majesty, or to his most Christian Majesty, it shall be restored to the former owner on payment of the thirtieth part of the value of such ship, and of its cargo, guns, and apparel, if it was retaken within the four and twenty hours, and the tenth part of it was retaken after the four and twenty hours; which sums shall be distributed, as a reward, amongst the crews of the ships which shall have retaken such prize. The valuation of the thirtieth and tenth parts above mentioned shall be settled conformably to the regulations in the beginning of this article.

XXXV. Whensoever the Ambassadors of either of their said Majesties, or other their Ministers, having a public character, and residing at the Court of the other Prince, shall complain of the injustice of the sentences which have been given, their Majesties shall respectively cause the same to be revised and re-examined in their Councils, unless their Councils should already have decided thereupon, that it may appear, with certainty, whether the directions and provisions prescribed in this treaty have been followed and observed. Their Majesties shall likewise take care that this matter be effectually provided for, and that justice be done to every complainant within the space of three months. However, before or after judgment given, and pending the revision thereof, it shall not be lawful to sell the goods in dispute, or to unlade them, unless with the consent of the persons concerned, for preventing any kind of loss; and laws shall be enacted on both sides for the execution of the present article.

XXXVI. If any differences shall arise respecting the legality of prizes, so that a judicial proceeding should become necessary, the Judge shall direct the effects to be unladen, an inventory and appraisement to be made thereof, and security to be required respectively from the captor for paying the costs, in case the ship should not be declared lawful prize; and from the claimant for paying the value of the prize, in case it should be declared lawful; which securities being given by both parties, the prize shall be delivered up to the claimant. But if the claimant should refuse to give sufficient security, the Judge shall direct the prize to be delivered to the captor, after having received from him good and sufficient security for paying the full value of the said prize, in case it should be adjudged illegal. Nor shall the execution of the sentence of the Judge be suspended by reason of any appeal, when the party against whom such appeal shall be brought, whether claimant or captor, shall have given sufficient security for restoring the ship or effects, or the value of such ship or effects, to the appellant, in case judgment should be given in his favour.

XXXVII. In case any ships of war or merchantmen, forced by storms or other accidents, be driven on rocks or shelves, on the coasts of either of the high contracting parties, and should there be dashed to pieces and shipwrecked, all such parts of the said ships, or of the furniture or apparel thereof, as also of the goods and merchandises as shall be saved, or the produce thereof, shall be faithfully restored, upon the same being claimed by the proprietors, or their factors, duly authorised, paying only the expences incurred in the preservation thereof, according to the rate of salvage settled on both sides; saving at the same time the rights and customs of each nation, the abolition or modification of which shall however be treated upon, in the cases where they shall be contrary to the stipulations of the present article; and their Majesties will mutually interpose their authority, that such of their subjects as shall be so inhuman as to take advantage of any such misfortune, may be severely punished.

XXXVIII. It shall be free for the subjects of each party to employ such advocates, attornies, notaries, solicitors, and factors as they shall think fit; to which end the said advocates and others above mentioned, shall be appointed by the ordinary Judges, if it be needful, and the Judges be thereunto required.

XXXIX. And for the greater security and liberty of commerce and navigation, it is further agreed, that both the King of Great Britain, and the Most Christian King, shall not only refuse to receive any pirates or sea-rovers whatsoever into any of their havens, ports, cities, or towns, or permit any of their subjects, citizens, or inhabitants, on either part, to receive or protect them in their ports, to harbour them in their houses, or to assist them in any manner whatsoever; but further they shall cause all such pirates and sea rovers, and all persons who shall receive, conceal, or assist them, to be brought to condign punishment, for a terror and example to others. And all their ships, with the goods or merchandises taken by them, and brought into the ports of either kingdom, shall be seized, as far as they can be discovered, and shall be restored to the owners, or their factors duly authorised or deputed by them in writing, proper evidence being first given in the Court of Admiralty, for proving the property, even in case such effects should have passed into other hands by sale, if it be proved that the buyers knew, or might have known, that they had been piratically taken. And generally all ships and merchandizes, of what nature soever, which may be taken on the high seas, shall be brought into some port of either kingdom, and delivered into the custody of the officers of that port, that they may be restored entire to the true proprietor, as soon as due and sufficient proof shall have been made concerning the property thereof.

XL. It shall be lawful, as well for the ships of war of their Majesties, as for privateers belonging to their subjects, to carry, whithersoever they please, the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any fee to the officers of the Admiralty, or to any judges whatever; nor shall the said prizes, when they arrive at and enter the ports of their said Majesties, be detained or seized; neither shall the searchers, or other officers of those places, visit or take cognizance of the validity of such prizes; but they shall be at liberty to hoist sail at any time, to depart, and to carry their prizes to the place mentioned in the commissions or parents, which the commanders of such ships of war shall be obliged to shew: On the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports to such as have made a prize upon the subjects of either of their Majesties; but if forced by stress of weather, or the dangers of the sea, to enter therein, particular care shall be taken to hasten their departure, and to cause them to retire from thence as soon as possible, as far as it is not repugnant to former treaties made in this respect with other sovereigns or states.

XLI. Neither of their said Majesties shall permit the ships or goods belonging to the subjects of the other to be taken within cannonshot of the coast, or in the ports or rivers of their dominions, by ships of war, or others having commission from any Prince, Republic, or City whatsoever: But in case it should so happen, both parties shall employ their united force to obtain reparation of the damage thereby occasioned.

XLII. But if it shall appear that the captor made use of any kind of torture upon the master of the ship, the crew, or others who shall be on board any ship belonging to the subjects of the other party, in such case, not only the ship itself, together with the persons, merchandizes, and goods whatsoever, shall be forthwith released, without any delay, and set entirely free; but also such as shall be convicted of so enormous a crime, together with their accomplices, shall suffer the most severe punishment suitable to their offences: This the King of Great Britain and the most Christian King mutually engage shall be observed, without any respect of persons whatsoever.

XLIII. Their Majesties shall respectively be at liberty, for the advantage of their subjects trading to the kingdoms and dominions of either of them, to appoint therein national Consuls, who shall enjoy the right, immunity, and liberty belonging to them, by reason of their duties and their functions; and places shall hereafter be agreed upon where the said Consuls shall be established, as well as the nature and extent of their functions. The convention relative to this point shall be concluded immediately after the signature of the present Treaty, of which it shall be deemed to constitute a part.

XLIV. It is also agreed, that in whatever relates to the lading and unlading of ships, the safety or merchandize, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates, as well as the protection of individuals, and their personal liberty, as also the administration of justice, the subjects of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in their respective dominions, the same privileges, liberties, and rights, as the most favoured nation.

XLV. If hereafter it shall happen, through inadvertancy or otherwise, that any infractions or contraventions of the present Treaty should be committed on either side, the friendship and good understanding shall not immediately thereupon be interrupted; but this Treaty shall subsist in all its force, and proper remedies shall be procured for removing the inconveniencies, as likewise for the reparation of the contraventions: and if the subjects of either kingdom shall be found guilty thereof, they only shall be punished and severely chastised.

XLVI. His Britannic Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty have reserved the right of reviving and re-examining the several stipulations of this Treaty, after the term of twelve years, to be computed from the day of passing laws for its execution in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, to propose and make such alterations as the times and circumstances may have rendered proper or necessary for the commercial interests of their respective subjects; and this revision is to be completed in the space of twelve months; after which term the present treaty shall be of no effect; but in that event, the good harmony and friendly correspondence between the two nations shall not suffer the least diminution.

XLVII. The present Treaty shall be ratified and confirmed by his Britannic Majesty and by his most Christian Majesty, in two months, or sooner, if it can be done, after the exchange of signatures between the plenipotentiaries.

In witness whereof, we the under-signed Commissaries and Plenipotentiaries of the King of Great Britain and the most Christian King, have signed the present Treaty with our hands, and have set thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at Versailles the 25th of September 1786.

WM. EDEN, (L. S.)

GERARD DE RAYNEVAL, (L. S.)

FORM *of the* PASSPORTS *and* SEA-LETTERS *which are to be granted by the respective Admiralties of the Dominions of the two High Contracting Parties to the Ships and Vessels sailing from thence, pursuant to the 24th Article of the present Treaty.*

N. N. To all who shall see these presents, greeting. Be it known that we have granted license and permission to N. of the city (or place) of N. Master or Commander of the ship N. belonging to N. of the port of N. burthen tons or thereabouts, now lying in the port or haven of N. to sail to N. laden with N. the said ship having been examined before her departure, in the usual manner, by the officers of the place appointed for that purpose. And the said N. or such other person as shall happen to succeed him, shall produce this license in every port or haven which he may enter with his ship, to the officers of the place, and shall give a true account to them of what shall have passed or happened during his voyage; and he shall carry the colours, arms, and ensigns of N. during his voyage.

In witness whereof, we have signed these presents, and set the seal of our arms thereto, and caused the same to be countersigned by N. at day of in the year, &c. &c.

LLOYD's LIST, *Nov.* 17.

THE Cruger, Williams, from Philadelphia to St Croze, was wrecked the 3d of September on the Hose Shoe.

The Garrick, Grant, from Virginia, is arrived at Falmouth, after being run foul of by a Spanish ship, and receiving considerable damage.

The Amistad, Pano, from Bilboa, is arrived at Falmouth, after being run foul of and damaged by an American ship.

The King George, Dickson, from London to Rotterdam, is on shore at Baldley Cliff, and it is feared will be lost.

Captain Pearl, of the Active, arrived at Cork from Malaga, fell in with a sloop in lat. 43. 30. dismasted, lying on her side, the water washing on her deck, and no person on board; believed her to be a sloop that loaded at Malaga.

LONDON, *Nov.* 18.

A message requiring a categorical answer, has lately been presented to the States General of the United Provinces from his Prussian Majesty, which Politicians at the Hague think will be the means of an effectual and speedy reconciliation with the Prince Stadtholder.

Yesterday, a dividend was paid at the India-House, to a very large amount, on a share of stock, which had not been before claimed since the year *seventeen hundred and fifty six*.——This single fact proves, that too much caution cannot be used by Government in the intended scheme of converting the unclaimed dividends to the public use.

An old correspondent, says a morning paper, (whose veracity we have often experienced) says, that in a few weeks a *political event* will happen, that will surprize the whole kingdom.

Another correspondent says, that a few days ago overtures were made to Mr Fox.

Lady Strathmore not having arrived in town this day, and the officer having sworn to the due serving of the Habeas, an attachment was yesterday morning issued, together with a warrant from the Court, to bring Mr B. to town wherever he was to be found, with which the same officer, accompanied by two persons from the office in Bow Street, immediately set out for Stretland Castle.

By letters which arrived in town yesterday, we are informed, that upwards of 300 of the colliers of Durham have surrounded the house of Mr Bowes. They have not as yet attempted any violence; their sole intent appears to be to prevent Mr Bowes from making his escape before the arrival of the peace-officers, who are hourly expected.

On Tuesday last, the ill-concerted plan of Government, to found a colony at Botany-bay, expired in the cabinet; with all the shame upon its projectors, that could appertain to so unconstitutional and impolitic a proceeding.

The officers engaged for the above expedition have not yet received orders of countermand.

Died, a few days ago, General John Parslow, Colonel of the 30th regiment of foot.

On Wednesday died, at Bath, in the 55th year of his age, Sir Richard Temple, Bart. Comptroller of each of the revenue of Excise, and late one of the Commissioners of the Navy. As he died without issue, the title descends to John Temple, Esq; his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General to the United States of North America.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 18.

"The consideration of the Treaty now in agitation with France, has engrossed a great deal of the attention of the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce here. The following particulars of information, communicated by several members of the Chamber, and received by them from the Lords of Trade, will probably be acceptable.

"1. The rates of imports on goods entering France, include all duties whatsoever; except such local duties as the same articles manufactured in France pay on removal.

"2. That entries of the value of goods are not required on oath.

"3. That the officers at the ports are authorised to give one month's notice to the importer of goods, supposed to be under-rated, that he may correct his valuation; or otherwise the officer, at the end of the month, may take them at that valuation, paying one sixth advance.

"4. That the Treaty is not confined to the five great Farms, but extends to all France.

"5. That some regulation limiting the ports into which our goods may enter France will *probably* be made.

"6. The sadlers are promised a list of such articles as the French include in the term *sellerie*.

"7. Their Lordships could not say, whether the principle of *the most favoured nation* would extend the advantages of the Family Compact between France and Spain to British subjects; nor consequently whether the British would be exempted from the Droit d'Aubaine, as the Spaniards are.

"8. Their Lordships, upon being asked, "whether French goods might be re-exported with a full drawback of all the duties," gave no other answer, than that they supposed regulations would be made to prevent such goods being exported under more favourable terms than the home-manufacture."

Extract of another letter from London, Nov. 18.

"The conversation of the public is at this time chiefly engrossed by the Commercial Treaty with the Court of France, and the violent outrage lately committed on the person of Lady Strathmore.

"The latter forms a very general topic of conversation indeed, and is an event that has not been known in this country for many years. The last thing of the kind was when his present Majesty was Prince of Wales. A Miss L——, commonly called *the Fair Quaker*, was, on the morning of her being married, forcibly carried off, and never afterwards heard off. Various reports were raised concerning her. What is more extraordinary of this young lady, a letter was received from her by her mother, acquainting her that she was very well and happy. A gentleman of the name of *Perne*, who had been a suitor of hers, and who died some few years after she was taken away, left her 180 l. per annum, to be received by her whenever she should be found. None of this property, however, can be touched, as no trace of Miss L—— has ever been had; and what is very hard, a Mr Uxford, who married her, and who is still living, and in reduced circumstances, for want of being able to prove her dead, is kept out of the possession of this fortune, which is, at this time, very considerable.

"The Botony Bay scheme is said to be laid aside, as intimated to you some time ago. The idea was so far from striking a terror to rogues and felons, that many applications were actually made at the Secretary's office, by respectable persons, to be accommodated with a passage to Botany Bay.

"Mr Eden is not expected in town to-day from Paris, as said in the papers of the day, but will be in London on the 26th inst.

"A successor to Earl Mansfield (for he certainly resigns the moment one is appointed) still continues unnamed. There is one step indeed towards it, which is, that C——r at length formally relinquishes all pretensions to the disposal of it."

Mr Gavin Elliot, merchant in London, died there the 10th instant.

On Wednesday se'ennight, died the Rev. Mr William Arnot, minister of the Burgher congregation at Kennoway, Fifeshire.

On Thursday last, died at Balfron, the Rev. Mr James Mitchell, minister of the associate congregation there.

On Thursday last, died at Glasgow, Mr John Young, merchant there.

Saturday, died at Glasgow, Mr J. Trokes, merchant there.

This day, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council unanimously voted the freedom of this city to John Palmer, Esq; Comptroller General of the Post-office.

Yesterday, his Majesty's ship the Race Horse, Captain Wilson, sailed from Leith Roads on a cruize.

The Lovely Mary, Gardner, from London to Leith, was all well at Gravesend the 17th inst: wind at east.

The Mary, Hay, arrived at Leith from London, this forenoon.

By the Concord, Sailfield, arrived at Leith, from Riga, we hear, that a great deal of damage is done to the shipping in the Baltic, and the Sound now frozen over.

The Duke of Athol, Kent, is much damaged at Memel, and Riga frozen up.

Monday, a fire broke out in a corn-kiln at Ormiston, which nearly consumed the same. Happily the fire was prevented from spreading further.

Tuesday morning, about one o'clock, a person was found in Mary King's Close, almost dead, by one of the centinels, who had him conveyed to the City Guard, where a surgeon immediately visited him; but he expired soon after. No marks of violence were found upon his body. He is supposed to have died through intoxication. His name is James Irvine, and was apprentice to David Paterson shoemaker in Nicholson's street. He had formerly been a soldier in the 73d regiment, when quartered in Gibraltar, and bound himself apprentice after the regiment returned to Britain.

A stranger observes, that on the principal church in this city, where the King's seat is, and where the Lords of Session and Magistrates sit, is a ticket-board, containing these words, "*Ale Licenses given out here.*"

We are assured from good authority, that many of the Burgesses of Stranraer, detesting the present illiberal systems of borough government, and emulating that spirit of freedom which pervades the other boroughs, have cordially embraced the measures of reform, which they have firmly determined to support to the utmost of their power.

The extraordinary length of the Commercial Treaty, which is given complete in this night's paper, obliges us to postpone a number of Advertisements, Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Oct. 31. Diligence of and from Borrowſtounneſs, Lawſon, for Riga, in ballaſt.

Nov. 4. Venus of Leith, Gavin, from Dantzick, for Leith, with Plank.

Farmer and Janet of Kincardine, Stewart, from ditto, for Kincardine, with ditto.

Amity of Dyſart, Bridges, from Memel, for Dundee, with baulks.

5. Peggy of Alloa, Paterſon, from Memel, for Alloa, with timber.

Robert of Irvine, Allan, from ditto, for Irvine, with ditto.

Chriſtiana of Airth, Scott, from ditto, for Airth, with ditto.

Patience of Dundee, Findlay, from ditto, for Dundee, with timber.

6. Marria of Leith, Cruden, from Dantzick, for Leith, with deals and iron.

Nancy of Dundee, Rollow, from ditto, for Dundee, with plank and aſhes.

Three Friends of Leith, Stevenſon, from Stockholm, for Leith, with iron and tar.

P. S. Arrived this day Captain Nicholas Sharp of Whitby, who informs us, that he ſaw the Ship Clyde of Carron (ſhe is timber loaded, from Memel), a-ground near Draga.

Elſinore, November 7. Wind Weſterly.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Nov. 21. Venus, Gavin, from Dantzick, with plank and aſhes; Amity, Aitken, from Lynn, with grain; Margaret and Anne, Comb, from Koningſburgh, with grain and aſhes; Endeavour, Robertſon, from St David's, with coals; Concord, Sarſſavell, from Riga, with goods; Maria, Cruden, from Dantzick, with plank, &c.; Sally, Smith, from Lynn, with flour and grain.—22. Peggy, Young, from Gottenburgh, with dales and iron; Providence, Jones, from Alloa, with coals.

SAILED, Upwell, Agre, for Lynn, with ſoap; Thomas, Arnot, for Borrowſtounneſs, with flour.

FOR LONDON,

THE DIANA,

(A NEW SHIP)

JAMES RITCHIE Maſter,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will ſail the 30th November.

N. B. The ſhip has very neat accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, or at his houſe in Leith.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

The FRIENDSHIP,

THOMAS RITCHIE Maſter,

NOW lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods; and will ſail the 30th of November, to be depended on.

AT LONDON,

For BORROWSTOUNNESS and ALLOA,

THE FAIR ELLIOT,

JAMES MACKIE Maſter,

For JAMES DRUMMOND,

Now on the birth at Hawley's Wharf, and ſails the 7th December.

FOR GRENADA,

THE SHIP ROSAMOND,

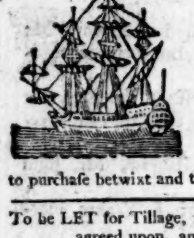
ROBERT ANGUS Maſter,

Will ſail about the 1ſt December.

For freight or paſſage apply to Leitch and Smith, Glaſgow, or the Captain at Port-Glaſgow.

The Roſamond is a faſt ſailing veſſel, and has the very beſt accommodation for paſſengers.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Peter Buchanan vintner in Port-Glaſgow, on Tueſday the 28th November curt. betwixt the hours of twelve and two o'clock mid-day,



The Ship CYCLOPS,

Burden about 280 tons, (well calculated for any trade, or may be fitted out for Greenland at an eaſy expence) as ſhe lies in the harbour of Port-Glaſgow.

Inventory and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of John Dunlop or James Shaw, merchants there; to whom perſons intending to purchaſe betwixt and the day of ſale may apply

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To be LET for Tillage, for ſuch number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to immediately,

THE Mains of Dalmeny, near Queensferry,

as lately poſſeſſed by Mr John Murray, containing about 230 acres of fine incloſed arable land, with a very good houſe, barns, and all conveniences.

Alſo, at Primroſe, ſeven miles ſouth of Edinburgh, the Corn and Barley MILL, with or without a farm to it, or only a few acres as the miller inclines.

Alſo, PRIMROSE OLD INCLOSURES.

Likewiſe REDSIDE, containing about 300 acres of arable land, incloſed with ſtone dykes, ſheep fencible.

And laſtly, The COAL there, which is level free, with colliers houſes, &c.

The baron officer will ſhew the grounds; and for particulars enquire of Mr Young writer, Merchant Street, Edinburgh, and at Barnbougle Caſtle, on the Queensferry road.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE Lands of Eaſter Langlee, in the

pariſh of Melroſe, and county of Roxburgh. This Farm conſiſts of above 400 Engliſh acres, all arable, and finely watered. It is beautifully ſituated upon the river of Tweed, nearly midway betwixt Melroſe and Galaſhiels, within about a mile and a half of each of theſe towns, with the turnpike road running through the lands. The river Tweed bounds the farm on the ſouth; and, on the weſt, north, and eaſt, it is well ſheltered by high grounds; ſo that it is warm and early land. As no improvement hath hitherto been made upon it, the preſent rent is only 70 l. and the current leaſe expires at Whitſunday next.

For further particulars, apply to Archibald Gibſon writer to the ſignet, who is empowered to let or ſell the ſubject, and with whom a plan of the lands and the title-deeds are lodged.

TO BE SOLD,

A PART of the Three and one half acres of ground, called TURNIPHALL, and Garden, originally feued by Sir James Nicholſon to Andrew Moffat, Gardener near Edinburgh; conſiſting of 20 falls of ground or thereby, with the fore Tenement of three ſtoreys covered with blue ſlates, and back houſes, which were built thereon by James Carfrae gardener, with the back ground and ſmall houſe or ſhop, poſſeſſed by William Pirnie wright, and others; which fore Tenement fronts the High ſtreet, leading from the Pleaſance to the Gibbet Toll, and is poſſeſſed by Mrs Richardſon, James Webſter, John Spalding weaver, and others, who will ſhew the ſubjects.

For further particulars, apply to Patrick Angus proprietor, at James Crichton's brewer, back of the Canongate, or Thomas Rathay, writer in Edinburgh, who will ſhew the ental and title-deeds.

Neat Rent, as preſently ſet, L. 19:16:5.

George's Square Aſſembly Rooms.

THE Meeting of the Proprietors of George's Square Aſſembly Rooms, formerly advertiſed to hold on the 20th inſtant, was then adjourned to Monday next the 27th inſtant, in the aſſembly hall, at twelve o'clock noo; when it is entreated the Proprietors will attend.

Not to be repeated.

Houſes and Garden Ground to be Sold,

AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TO be SOLD within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 15th day of December next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, for the benefit of the CREDITORS of PATRICK CHRISTIE, Officer of Exciſe at Gilmerton, and his wife,

All and Whole that row of HOUSES, conſiſting of two Tenements, being about ninety-four feet of built front, and twenty-nine falls of Garden Ground at the back thereof, lying in St Ninian's or Beggar-row, Edinburgh near the Methodiſt Chapel.

As alſo, All and Whole that Piece of GROUND, which belonged to and was feued out by James Lord Somerville, to James Smith, wright in Gilmerton, extending along Lord Somerville's park dyke, one hundred and thirteen feet or thereabouts; and from thence north-eaſt about one hundred feet; from thence north-weſt one hundred and thirteen feet; and from thence ſouth-weſt ninety feet or thereabouts: Together with the TENEMENT of LAND, and whole HOUSES built on the ſaid piece of ground, the Cloſe or Area leading thereto from the King's High-ſtreet; and the whole other privileges and pertinents thereof, lying within the town of Gilmerton, and pariſh of Libberton.

And likewiſe, All and Whole the Laigh or Ground Storey of that TENEMENT of LAND, built by John Richardſon, maſon at Fountain Bridge, lying on the weſt ſide of the new Street, leading from Fountain Bridge Street ſouthward to Lochrind, being the ſecond tenement from Fountain Bridge, fronting the ſaid new Street; together with a piece of waſte Ground at the back of the ſouth end thereof.

The articles of ſale may be ſeen by applying to John Young writer, Kincaid's Court, (truſt-diſponee of the ſaid Patrick Chriſtie and his wife, for the benefit of all their Creditors) who will communicate ſuch other particulars relative to the premiſſes, as thoſe inclining to purchaſe may require.

As the object of this ſale is to have the above ſubjects converted into caſh, and the proceeds divided among Mr and Mrs Chriſtie's Creditors, according to their ſeveral rights, as ſpeedily and at as little expence as poſſible, in terms of the minute of ſederunt of the Creditors, in conſequence of which the truſt-deed has been executed for this behoof; it is therefore expected, that all the Creditors will as ſoon as poſſible, lodge with the truſtee diſtinct notes of their claims; and that ſuch of them as have diligence ready, will alſo lodge it, that the truſtee may be enabled to prevent any partial preference that may be attempted on Mr Chriſtie's perſonal effects.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

LANDS IN BANFFSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon the 14th December 1786, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

All and Haill the LANDS of CARRON, the Lands of EASTER and WESTER ESQUIBUIES, and the Lands of ALLOCHY, or ALLACHY, with their pertinents, which belonged to James Grant of Carron, all lying in the pariſh of Aberlour, and ſhire of Banff.

The proven groſs rent of the lands of Carron and Eſquibuies, ſtating the cuſtoms and ſervices at very moderate converſions, is - - L. 228 2 3 7-12ths

As no right appears to the teinds of theſe lands, one-fifth of the above rent falls to be laid aſide as teind, after deducing the rent of the mill of Carron, being - - - 13 1 0

Remains ſubject to teind, L. 215 1 3 7-12ths
One-fifth part whereof for teind, is 43 0 3 1-12th

Remains of groſs ſtock, L. 172 1 0 6-12ths
Add mill rent, as above, - 13 1 0
Total groſs ſtock of Carron and Eſquibuies, - - L. 185 2 0 6-12ths

Deduce feu-duty payable to the Crown for the lands of Carron, - L. 0 15 3 4-12ths
Ditto to the Earl of Fife, ſuperior of the lands of Eſquibuies, 0 5 9 1-12th
The proportion of ſchoolmaſter's ſalary effeiring to theſe lands, being 0 15 5 9-12ths
1 16 6 2-12ths

Remains of free ſtock, L. 183 5 6 4-12ths
Which being valued at 25 years purchaſe, the price put thereon by the Lords, is - L. 4581 18 2 4-12ths
The fifth part of groſs rent, as above, is - L. 43 0 3 1-12th
From which dednce the proportion of ſtipend payable for theſe lands, being 10 19 1
Remains of free teind, - L. 32 1 2 1-12th
Which being valued at five years purchaſe, is - 160 5 10 5-12ths
And the total value of the land of Carron and Eſquibuies, free ſtock and teind, and at which they are to be expoſed to ſale, is - - L. 4742 4 0 9-12ths

The proven free rental of the lands of Allochy, ſtock and teind, after deduction of feu-duty payable to the Crown, and the ſtipend and ſchoolmaſter's ſalary effeiring to theſe lands, and converting the meal at 10 s. per boll, is - - - L. 126 10 5 9-12ths
Which, being valued at 25 years purchaſe, the price put thereon by the Lords, is L. 3163 1 11 9-12ths
And the total upſet-price of the ſaid lands of Carron, Eſquibuies, and Allochy, will be L. 7905 6 0 6-12ths

As alſo, an Heritable Debt of 800 l. Sterling of principal, with annualrents due thereon ſince the term of Martinmas 1778, conſtituted by heritable bond, and infeftment thereon, over the lands and barony of Redcaſtle, lying in the pariſhes of Killernan and Kilmuir, and ſhire of Roſs, and to which the ſaid James Grant of Carron, has right by progreſs; the value of which heritable debt is proven to be

Principal ſum in ſaid bond - L. 800 0 0
Intereſt thereof from Martinmas 1778 to 14th December 1786, - - 323 12 3
Sum at which the ſaid debt is to be expoſed to ſale, - - L. 1123 12 3

The lands of Carron and Allochy entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification for the ſhire of Banff.

The manſion-houſe of Carron is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Spey. The lands are of large extent, and capable of great improvement; they are well accommodated in firing, and abound with game, and there is very thriving wood on the lands, upon which no value has been put in aſcertaining the upſet-price.

The title deeds, and articles of ſale, are in the office of Mr Alexander Roſs depute-clerk of Seſſion. Schemes of the proven rental and value, will be ſhown by Lachlan Duff writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale; and perſons deſirous of viewing the lands, may apply to Mr Milne of Chappletown, near Keith, the factor.

Stolen or Strayed

From a Park in the Farm of Largvourie, on the north ſide of Loch Tay, on Monday the 13th November curt.

A GREY HORSE, 14 hands high, aged 10 years.—Alſo, A BLACK HORSE, 14 hands high, has a white ſtripe in his face, aged 13, both long tailed.

Information to be ſent to James Campbell, ground officer at Lawers, in Breadalbane, by Dunkeld; and any perſon informing ſo as the Horſes may be recovered, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

TO be SOLD by auction, at John Scougall's Warehouſe, Leith, on Tueſday the 28th curt. at 11 o'clock forenoon,

About 90 Tons Whale Oil.

To be put up in Lots as purchaſers incline.

The Oil, and conditions of ſale, will be ſhewn by ſaid John Scougall

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Notice to Creditors.

THE CREDITORS of the late Mr MACKAY of Reay, or their doers, are deſired to meet in the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe on Monday next, at two o'clock, to conſider of ſome matters of importance to them.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN CAMPBELL, Merchant and Inſurance-broker in Glaſgow.

MICHAEL BOGLE merchant in Glaſgow, truſtee on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of the ſaid John Campbell, has made up ſtates of the truſt affairs, brought down till the 15th day of November 1786, and theſe ſtates are to lie in the truſtees hands for the inſpection of the Creditors, till Monday the 15th day of January next, when the Creditors or their agents are deſired to meet in the Tontine Tavern in Glaſgow, at two o'clock, to give ſuch orders as may appear neceſſary for the future management.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by auction, for behoof of Creditors, within Gibb's Coffeehouſe, Leith, on Saturday the 25th of November current, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The Houſe and Garden in Quality

Street, preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas Walker.

The houſe conſiſts of three ſtoreys; and contains dining-room, drawing-room, four bed-rooms, counting-room, conſulting-room, kitchen, pantry, wine-cellar, coal-cellar, and two ſervants room, all in good repair. The counting-room has a ſeparate entry from the houſe.

Three hundred pounds of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaſer's hands, to anſwer an annuity. The remainder to be paid on the 10th of January. But as the purchaſer's entry cannot be until Whitſunday, the intereſt from the time of payment to that term will be allowed the purchaſer.

The ſubject will be expoſed at the upſet reduced price of 350 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, and titles, may be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Adair clerk to the ſignet; to whom application for further particulars may be made.

SALE OF GOGAR.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 24th November, betwixt the hours of 6 and 7 afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of GOGAR, lying in the pariſh of Corſtorphine, and county of Edinburgh, and within four meaſured miles of the city of Edinburgh.

The property-lands of this eſtate amount to upwards of 860 Scots acres; and including feu-duties, which are conſiderable, pays 1405 l. 19 s. 2 d. Sterling of groſs yearly rent.—There is an excellent manſion-houſe, offices, and garden upon the eſtate; alſo a conſiderable quantity of old and young planting. It holds blench of the Crown, and ſtands valued in the ceſs-books at 1440 l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the teinds of part of the barony. The whole are valued, and are within a mere trifle of being exhauſted.

This eſtate is ſo well known, and generally admired, that any panegeric or further deſcription would be ſuperfluous.

Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant-ſtreet, Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain. Thomas Ferguſſon, farmer at Gogar town, will ſhow the grounds.

Judicial Sale

OF SUBJECTS IN THE TOWN OF LEITH.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 6th of December next to come, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and others after mentioned, which belonged to the deceaſed Robert Caldcleugh ſenior, carter in Leith, viz.

All and Whole that TENEMENT of LAND, high and laigh, back and fore, lying on the ſouth ſide of the Water of Leith, betwixt the lands of Umquhill Alexander Cockburn, John Kyle, William Elder, and William Logan, on the ſouth parts towards the eaſt; the lands of Umquhile James Mathieſon, on the north toward the ſouth, and the King's high way towards the eaſt and weſt parts.

As alſo, All and Whole that other TENEMENT, formerly pertaining to Umquhile James Gray, lying contiguous to the tenement above deſcribed. Both which tenements lie together at the Gun Stone in the Kirkgate of Leith.

Likewiſe, All and Whole the ſouth-eaſtmoſt HALF of that other TENEMENT of LAND, back and fore, under and above, with the pertinents lying alſo on the ſouth ſide of the Water of Leith, purchaſed by the ſaid deceaſed Robert Caldcleugh, from George Nimmo meal-maker and merchant in the Citadel of Leith.

The proven free rent of theſe ſubjects, excluſive of 2 s. 6 d. Sterling of feu-duty, payable to the City of Edinburgh, ſuperiors thereof, amounts to L. 44 19 8

And the proven value at eight years purchaſe, is 359 17 4

The title-deeds and articles of roup may be ſeen at the office of Mr Stevenſon, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and further information will be got by applying to Alexander Grant, writer in Edinburgh.

A Houſe and Area to Sell.

AS the HOUSE preſently poſſeſſed by the Antiquarian Society, lying on the north ſide of the Cowgate of Edinburgh, is found improper for the purpoſe of their Muſeum, it is propoſed to diſpoſe of the ſame, with the Area thereto belonging, by public roup, on Friday the 19th January next, in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, between the hours of twelve and one noon. The Houſe conſiſts of three ſtories, containing the following apartments, and conveniencies, viz. In the ground ſtorey a large kitchen, a ſervants hall adjoining, an ale cellar, a coal cellar, and a cellar fitted up with catacombs;—on the parlour floor, a lobby, a large parlour, three fire-rooms, and a room without a fire place;—on the ſecond floor, five rooms with fire places;—on the third floor, the ſame number of fire rooms, with two large cloſets;—and in the upper or garret floor, which is neatly lathed and plaiſtered, the ſame number of apartments.

On the weſt ſide of the houſe, a hen-houſe, midding-ſtead, and two little houſes;—on the front of the Area, and on the line with the Cowgate, two handſome pavilions, for ſtable, coach-houſe, and hay-lofts. The area is in length from north to ſouth 228 feet, and in breadth fronting the Cowgate, 66 feet. There is a water-pipe in the houſe from the town's pipes, which runs into a large ciſtern of lead at the kitchen door. There is a carriage entry to the houſe by the Cowgate, and alſo a foot entry from the High Street, by the New Bank Cloſe.

The premiſſes are in good order, and may be ſeen every day, Sundays excepted, between eleven and two o'clock.

For particulars enquire at John Dundas writer to the ſignet, who has power to conclude a private bargain; or to Mr Cummyng the Secretary for the Society, at the houſe, by whom it will be ſhown.

Farms in the County of Fife to Let.

TO be LET for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at immediately,—The TWO Farms of LUMPHINNINS, belonging to Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerſe, Bart. lying in the pariſh of Balingray, and ſhire of Fife. Theſe two farms are preſently poſſeſſed by James Hogg and Thomas Beatſon. They conſiſt of about 705 Scots acres, and will either be let together or ſeparately.

Propoſals may be given in to Charles Innes writer to the ſignet.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Subjects lying at the north end of Richmond ſtreet, belonging to James Davidſon wright, conſiſting of two ſmall dwelling houſes, fronting the Pleaſance ſtreet, and a large unfiniſhed houſe fronting Pleaſance ſtreet and Richmond ſtreet, whereof the cellars and the firſt ſtorey are already built; together with the looſe Stones, Brick and other materials lying about the ſaid unfiniſhed houſe.

If not ſold between and the 15th January next, the ſaid Subjects will then be expoſed to Roup on the premiſſes at twelve o'clock noon, in the following Lots.

Lot 1 The ſaid unfiniſhed houſe with the ſtones, brick and other materials lying in and about the ſame.

Lot 2. The ſaid two ſmall dwelling houſes.

For further particulars, apply to the ſaid James Davidſon on the premiſſes, or Alexander Fraſer writer, Bowhead.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

SEVERAL Houſes in Lithgow's land,

Graſs-market, Edinburgh, viz.

The third ſtorey of the Weſter Tenement, conſiſting of five fire-rooms, a kitchen, cloſets, cellar, and other conveniencies, poſſeſſed by Mr David Sommerville.

The ſecond ſtorey of the Eaſter Tenement, conſiſting of four fire-rooms, kitchen, cloſets, cellar, &c. poſſeſſed by Dean of Guild Cleghorn.

The third ſtorey of the Eaſter Tenement, conſiſting of four fire-rooms, kitchen, cloſets, cellar, &c. poſſeſſed by Mr William Hunter.

The fourth ſtorey of the Eaſter Tenement, conſiſting of four fire-rooms, kitchen, cloſets, &c.

The entry to the above houſes to be at Whitſunday next; the whole of them are inſured in the Friendly Inſurance Office on the old plan. For further particulars apply to William Braidwood ironmonger, Graſs-market.

Sale of Lands in Eaſt-Lothian.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 11th December 1789, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

Certain Parts and Farms of the Lands and Barony of WESTER PENTCAITLAND, lying in the pariſh of Pentcaitland, and county of Haddington, viz.

HUNTLAW MAINS, LAMPUCHWELLS, | MILTON and MILL, Feu-Duty and Superiority of Magrie.

To be expoſed either together or ſeparately, as purchaſers may incline.

Theſe lands are all contiguous, and of conſiderable extent, and capable of great improvement, being ſituated in the centre of a fertile country, and in the neighbourhood of the markets of Haddington, Dalkeith, Muſſelburgh, &c. poſſeſſing in themſelves every mean of improvement, there being coal and lime in all theſe farms. The whole are held blench of the Crown, and the property-lands which are ſeparately valued, excluſive of the ſuperiority of Maigrie, ſtanding rated in the ceſs-books at 826 l. 2 s. 4 d. Scots, afford two freehold qualifications in the county of Haddington. There are complete heritable rights to the teinds, and the public burdens are exceedingly moderate. The church and manſe of Pentcaitland are in perfect repair, and there never has been any aſſeſſment for poors rates in the pariſh, there being mortified funds fully ſufficient for the maintenance of the poor.

If theſe properties are not ſold together, it is propoſed to expoſe them ſeparately in the following lots:

I. HUNTLAW MAINS.—This farm conſiſts of about 340 Scots acres of arable land, a conſiderable part of it is incloſed, and the tenant is bound to uphold the incloſures, and leave them in a ſufficient fencible condition. There are ſtripes of planting on the boundaries of this farm to a conſiderable extent, and in a thriving condition. The preſent rent and converſions of the kain and carriages, (hens at 7 d.) is 131 l. 13 s. Sterling. Of the preſent tack there are four years to run after Martinmas 1786, and this leaſe was given out of favour to the tenant in 1771, fifteen pounds ſterling per annum under his own offer, when the farm was wholly unincloſed; and from a late accurate ſurvey and inſpection of the grounds, by perſons of ſkill, it is aſſured this farm would yield on a new leaſe, and be very moderately rented at 170 l. Sterling per annum, which is only about 10 s. per Scots acre.—The upſet-price to be 4300 l. Sterling, which is little more than 25 years purchaſe of the computed rent, and about 29 years purchaſe of the rent offered fifteen years ago, when the farm was unincloſed.—This farm ſtands ſeparately rated in the ceſs books at 297 l. 3 s. 9 d. Scots.

II. LAMPUCHWELLS.—This farm conſiſts of about 244 Scots acres of arable land, and is wholly incloſed and ſubdivided, and the tenant is bound to uphold the incloſures, and leave them in a ſufficient fencible condition. The preſent rent and converſions of the kain and carriages is 145 l. 12 s. Sterling.—Of the preſent leaſe there are 14 years to run after Martinmas 1786; and this leaſe was alſo given out of favour to the preſent tenant in the 1775, 10 l. Sterling per annum under what was then offered, when the farm was wholly unincloſed; and it is aſſured this farm would yield on a new leaſe, and be very moderately rented at 170 l. Sterling.—The upſet-price to be 4000 l. Sterling, which is little more than 23 years purchaſe of the computed rent, and not 26 years purchaſe of the rent offered eleven years ago, when the farm was wholly unincloſed. This farm ſtands ſeparately rated in the ceſs-books at 328 l. 13 s. 7 d. Scots.

III. MILTON and MILL.—This farm conſiſts of about 150 Scots acres, on which there is an excellent ſteading, and good offices; is completely incloſed and ſubdivided, and the tenant bound to uphold the incloſures and houſes, &c. and leave the whole in a ſufficient condition. The preſent rent and converſion of the kain and carriages is only 88 l. 14 s. 2 d. Sterling, and of the preſent leaſe there are thirteen years to run after Martinmas 1786. This leaſe, on the conditions of building and incloſing, &c. was granted in the 1767, the farm having formerly, when unincloſed, ſet for 100 l. Sterling; and by the tenant's account 600 l. Sterling has been ſince expended on the buildings and incloſing, &c. On the ſurvey and inſpection before mentioned, it is aſſured, that the land in this farm, excluſive of the thirlage, would yield on a new leaſe, and be very moderately rented at 150 l. Sterling per annum.—The upſet-price to be 3500 l. Sterling, which is little more than 23 years purchaſe of the computed rent: And, if this farm is ſold ſeparately, it is intended to aboliſh the thirlage at the iſh of the preſent leaſe.—This farm ſtands ſeparately rated in the ceſs-books at 200 l. 5 s. Scots.

There are inexhauſtible fields of limeſtone on this farm, of which great advantage and profit may be made; and the boundaries of each lot are perfectly regular and diſtinct.

IV. Feu-duty and Superiority of MAIGRIE.—Theſe lands are held in feu by General Fletcher of Salton, for payment of an annual feu-duty of 45 l. 10 s. 10 d. Sterling, with the converſion of carriages, &c. amounting in all to 47 l. 12 s. 8 d. Sterling.—Preſent real rent about 92 l. Sterling per annum. The caſualties of ſuperiority are taxed to trifling caſtory duties.—The upſet-price to be 25 years purchaſe of the feu-duty, and one year's real rent for the ſuperiority, which ſtands ſeparately rated in the ceſs-books at 207 l. 17 s. 9 d. Scots.

For further particulars apply to George Jaffrey, writer in Edinburgh, who will receive offers, and treat for a ſale by private bargain, betwixt and the day of roup.

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